Triyugi Narayana Temple, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand

Ref: Google Gemini

info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and subdeities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby hotels, nearby tourist spots, any other info...etc

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Triyugi Narayana Temple, located in the Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, is one of the most sacred and historically significant shrines in India, famously known as the site of the celestial wedding between Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati.

Below is the detailed information you requested:

1. Location

- **Village:** Triyuginarayan
- **District:** Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand.
- **Altitude:** Approximately 1,980 meters (6,500 feet) above sea level.
- **Coordinates:** Situated about 12 km from Sonprayag.

2. How to Get There

- **By Air:** The nearest airport is **Jolly Grant Airport** in Dehradun (approx. 226–250 km). From there, you can hire a taxi or take a bus to Sonprayag.
- **By Rail:** The nearest major railway station is **Rishikesh** (approx. 212 km). **Yog Nagari Rishikesh** is the primary terminal for long-distance trains.
- **By Road:** * From **Sonprayag**, there is a 12 km motorable road that leads directly to the temple.
    - Alternatively, enthusiasts can take a **5 km trek** from Sonprayag through a scenic forest path.
    - Frequent buses and shared taxis run from Rishikesh, Haridwar, and Dehradun to Sonprayag/Guptkashi.

3. Speciality of the Temple

- **The Eternal Flame (Akhand Dhuni):** A perpetual fire burns in a *Havan Kund* in front of the temple. It is believed to have been burning since the Satya Yuga, serving as the witness to the divine marriage.

- **Wedding Destination:** It is a highly popular "spiritual wedding" destination. Many couples visit to take their vows around the same fire that witnessed Shiva and Parvati's union.
- **Sacred Ponds (Kunds):** There are four holy ponds nearby: **Rudra Kund** (for bathing), **Vishnu Kund** (for cleansing), **Brahma Kund** (for sipping water), and **Saraswati Kund** (the source).

4. History and Legends

- **The Divine Marriage:** Legend states that Lord Shiva proposed to Parvati at Guptkashi and they were married here. Lord Vishnu acted as Parvati's brother and performed the rituals, while Lord Brahma served as the priest.
- **Brahma Shila:** A stone inside the temple courtyard marks the exact spot where the marriage ceremony took place.
- **Etymology:** The name comes from "Tri" (Three), "Yugi" (Ages), and "Narayan" (Vishnu), signifying that the flame has burned through three Yugas.

5. Architecture

- **Style:** The architecture closely resembles the **Kedarnath Temple**, featuring a classic North Indian *Shikhara* style.
- **Builder:** It is traditionally believed to have been constructed (or restored) by **Adi Shankaracharya** in the 8th–9th century.
- **Structure:** It is built of large stone slabs and features a small portico and a sanctum sanctorum.

6. Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main Deity:** Lord **Lakshmi Narayana** (Lord Vishnu with Goddess Lakshmi).
- **Subdeities:** The sanctum also houses idols of Goddess **Saraswati**, **Lord Badrinath**, and the **Pandavas**. Idols of Shiva and Parvati are also worshipped nearby given the temple's history.

7. Rituals, Poojas, and Charges

- **Daily Rituals:** * The temple usually opens at **7:00 AM** and closes around **8:00 PM** (with an afternoon break between 2:00 PM and 4:00 PM).
    - The **Evening Aarti** is performed at approximately **8:30 PM**.
- **Pooja Charges (Estimated):**
    - **Core Rituals:** Simple offerings and darshan are free.
    - **Special Wedding Rituals:** Temple permission for a wedding ceremony typically ranges from **₹10,000 to ₹15,000**.
    - **Priest (Pandit) Fees:** Vedic rituals/Pheras around the Akhand Dhuni usually cost between **₹3,000 and ₹10,000** depending on the complexity.
    - **Wood for Akhand Dhuni:** Devotees often offer wood to the eternal fire; small bundles are available locally for a nominal donation (approx. ₹100–₹500).

8. Festivals

- **Mahashivratri:** Celebrated with immense fervor, as it commemorates the marriage of Shiva and Parvati.
- **Krishna Janmashtami:** Given its dedication to Lord Vishnu.
- **Vaikuntha Chaturdashi:** A significant day for Vaishnavites.

9. Facilities for Devotees

- **Accommodation:** Several options are available:
    - **GMVN Tourist Bungalow:** State-run and reliable.
    - **Private Homestays:** Popular choices include *Prince Homestay*, *Mayur Homestay*, and *Shri Narayan Tourist Lodge*.
    - **Dharamshalas:** *Shri Laxmi Narayan Yatri Vishram Gruh* offers basic, budget-friendly rooms near the temple (starting around ₹1,500).

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- **Food:** Small local eateries serve pure vegetarian North Indian and Garhwali cuisine.

10. Do’s and Don’ts

- **Do's:** Dress modestly, remove footwear before entering the temple complex, and maintain silence during prayers.
- **Don'ts:** Photography is strictly prohibited inside the *Garbhagriha* (Sanctum). Avoid using leather items (belts, wallets) inside the main temple. Strictly no alcohol or non-vegetarian food in the village.

11. Nearby Attractions

- **Nearby Temples:** * **Gaurikund (15 km):** The spot where Parvati performed penance.
    - ***Guptkashi (38 km): Home to the Vishwanath Temple.*
    - **Kedarnath (approx. 25 km trek or via Sonprayag):** One of the Char Dhams.
- **Nearby Tourist Spots:**
    - **Chopta/Tungnath:** "Mini Switzerland of India" and the highest Shiva temple.
    - **Deoria Tal:** A beautiful high-altitude lake.

12. Other Information

- **Best Time to Visit:** April to June and September to November. The temple remains accessible in winter, but it can be very cold with occasional snowfall.
- **Holy Ash:** Pilgrims often take the sacred ash from the Akhand Dhuni home, as it is believed to promote marital harmony.

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TRIYUGI NARAYANA TEMPLE — COMPLETE GUIDE

Rudraprayag District, Uttarakhand

1. **LOCATION**

The Triyuginarayan Temple is located in the Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, India, in the Garhwal Himalayas. It sits at an altitude of 1,982 metres (approx. 6,500 feet) above sea level, and is approximately 12 km from Sonprayag and 16 km from Gaurikund — the starting point of the Kedarnath trek. (Manchalamushafir)

The temple is surrounded by dense forest, bloom-covered fields, and magnificent views of the Kedarnath peaks. (Himalayan Dream Treks) It is specifically located in Ukhimath Tehsil of Rudraprayag district and offers panoramic views of the snow-covered Garhwal mountains. (Tripadvisor)

🚗 2. **HOW TO GET THERE**

By Air:

Fly to Jolly Grant Airport in Dehradun. From there, it is about 209 km to the temple. You can hire a taxi or take a bus, with the trip offering stunning mountain views. (Triyuginarayantemple)

By Train:

The nearest railhead is Rishikesh Railway Station, at a distance of approximately 212–261 km from the temple. From Rishikesh, visitors can take rental vehicles, taxis, or buses. (Temple Purohit)

By Road:

The route from Delhi is: Delhi → Haridwar → Rishikesh → Devprayag → Srinagar → Rudraprayag → Guptkashi → Sonprayag → Sitapur → Triyugi Village → Triyuginarayan Temple. (Travelacharya) The journey from Delhi covers approximately 453 km and takes 10–12 hours through the Garhwal hills. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

By Trek:

There is a 7 km trek from Sitapur to Triyuginarayan Temple, which takes approximately 1 hour. (Travelacharya) Alternatively, a 5 km trek from Sonprayag also leads to the temple, offering breathtaking Himalayan views along a gentle trail. (Bizarexpedition)

Trekking Circuit:

The Government of Uttarakhand has identified and developed the Rudraprayag–Kedarnath circuit, covering temples at Rudraprayag, Tungnath, Okhimath, Madhyamaheshwar,

Guptkashi, Triyuginarayan, and Kedarnath — involving a total trekking of 69 km in addition to the road journey. (Temple Purohit)

✨ 3. **SPECIALITY OF THIS TEMPLE**

The Temple is widely known as the sacred Shiv–Parvati marriage place, where Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati were married in Satya Yuga. One of the temple's most remarkable features is the Akhand Dhuni (eternal flame), believed to have been continuously burning since their divine wedding. Because of this sacred fire, the temple is also popularly called the Akhand Dhuni Temple. (Manchalamushafir)

Devotees add samidha (sacrificial offerings of wood) to the flame and collect the ashes as blessings. A stone called the Brahma Shila — in front of the temple — is regarded as the exact spot of the divine marriage. A water stream called Saraswati Ganga originates in the courtyard of the temple. (Wikipedia)

It is highly believed that bathing in the four holy kunds — Brahma, Saraswati, Vishnu, and Rudra — can cure infertility. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Triyuginarayan is an emerging gem that is rapidly becoming a popular wedding destination. Couples visit to exchange vows while invoking the blessings of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva — making it a perfect blend of romance and spirituality. (Incredible India)

📜 4. **HISTORY AND LEGENDS**

The term "Triyugi Narayan" is derived from three words: "tri" meaning three, "yugi" denoting a period of time (a yuga), and "Narayana," another name for Vishnu. Pilgrims have been offering wood to the fire in the havan-kund for three yugas — hence the name. (Wikipedia)

According to Hindu dharma, Goddess Parvati was the daughter of Himavat — the personification of the Himalayas — and was the rebirth of Sati, the first wife of Shiva, who sacrificed her life when her father insulted Shiva. (Wikipedia)

Parvati initially tried to allure Shiva by her beauty but failed. Finally, she won Shiva by practising rigorous penance at Gauri Kund, which is 5 km away from Triyuginarayan. Shivpuran states that Shiva proposed to Parvati at Guptakashi, before they got married in the small Triyuginarayan village at the confluence of Mandakini and Sone-Ganga rivers. (Wikipedia)

According to mythology, Triyuginarayan is the capital of Himavat. It was the venue of the celestial marriage of Shiva and Parvati. Lord Vishnu, as Parvati's brother, performed the kanyadaan, and Lord Brahma was the priest of the wedding. (Telangana Tourism)

The flame is believed to have burned from the times of the divine marriage. Since ancient times this fire used to be self-igniting, but in Kaliyuga it is kept burning continuously by the Jamloki Brahmins of Kedarghati, who are also the chief worshippers of the temple. (Wikipedia)

The present shrine is believed to have been built by Adi Shankaracharya, approximately 1,200 years ago. (Incredible India)

🏛️ 5. **ARCHITECTURE**

The Triyuginarayan temple resembles the Kedarnath Temple in architectural style and hence attracts a large number of devotees. (Wikipedia)

The architecture of the Triyuginarayan temple is built as per ancient stone structures, following the traditional North Indian style. (Travelacharya)

Its architectural beauty also resonates with the grandeur of the Badrinath shrine. (Incredible India) The temple features a traditional shikhara (spire) and is constructed from locally quarried stone. The sanctum sanctorum (garbhagriha) is modest yet deeply sacred, and the forecourt houses the famous Havan Kund and the Brahma Shila.

🙏 6. **MAIN DEITY AND SUB-DEITIES**

Main Deity:

The shrine houses a silver, 2-foot image of Lord Vishnu (Narayana), accompanied by his consort — Goddess Lakshmi (goddess of wealth) and Goddess Saraswati (goddess of music and learning). (Wikipedia)

Sub-Deities:

Devotees also worship Lord Shiva, Goddess Parvati, and Kubera (Lord of wealth) at the temple. (Travelacharya)

Just outside the temple, there is a small temple dedicated to the Panchanama Devatas: Goddess Annapurneshvari, Lord Ishaneshwar, Lord Hanuman, Lord Shiva, and Lord Ganesha (on the dwara/entrance). (Telangana Tourism)

There is also a cave dedicated to Goddess Gauri at a distance of 2 km from the temple. (Telangana Tourism)

7. **DAILY RITUALS, POOJAS & TIMINGS9**

The temple opens at 4:00 AM. The main pooja (prayer ceremony) takes place from 6:00 AM to 7:00 AM. Darshan (viewing of the deity) is available throughout the day. Bhog (food offering) is served from 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM, and the temple closes at 7:00 PM. The evening aarti is performed at 8:30 PM. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Key daily rituals include:

Morning Abhishek of Lord Vishnu's idol

Akhand Dhuni Seva — continuous maintenance of the eternal flame; devotees offer samidha (sacred wood) and receive vibhuti (ash) as prasad

Bhog offering — mid-day food offering to the deity

Evening Aarti — lamp worship with devotional songs

Entry Fee: There is no entry fee. Devotees can visit the temple in simple attire and have darshan free of charge. (TravelTriangle)

🌺 8. **SPECIAL POOJAS & THEIR CHARGES**

Special pujas, havans, ancestral rituals, and spiritual ceremonies can be arranged with temple priests in advance. (Mero Uttarakhand)

Rudrabhishek Pooja — Offered to Lord Shiva; arranged through temple priests

Vishnu Sahasranama Pooja — Recitation of 1,000 names of Vishnu

Havan/Yagya at Akhand Dhuni — Performed by the Jamloki Brahmin priests

Wedding Ceremony (Vivah Pooja): Getting married at the temple requires registration with the local Tirtha Purohit Samiti with a fee of ₹1,100 to ₹1,500, with the ceremony conducted outside the temple. The total wedding cost for basic traditional rituals ranges from approximately ₹25,000 to ₹30,000, and may increase with additional arrangements such as decoration, photography, or catering. (Manchalamushafir)

(Charges for individual poojas are best confirmed directly with temple priests on arrival, as they may vary.)

🎉 9. **FESTIVALS CELEBRATED**

The most significant festival celebrated is Maha Shivaratri, when large numbers of devotees gather to worship Lord Shiva. (Manchalamushafir)

The Annual Mela (fair) is held on the Shukla Paksha Dwadashi — the 12th day of the bright fortnight in the Hindu month of Bhadrapad (August/September). This is a major local celebration with thousands of pilgrims. (Telangana Tourism)

Other festivals observed:

Akshaya Tritiya — the traditional opening of the temple after winter

Kartik Purnima

Janmashtami

Ram Navami

🏠 10. **FACILITIES FOR DEVOTEES**

Accommodation:

There are dharamshalas, guest houses, and budget hotels available close to the temple, most within walking distance, offering clean rooms with basic amenities for families and pilgrims. (Yatradham)

Notable options nearby:

Triyuginarayan Maangal Resort — located just 250 metres from the temple, offering luxury rooms; also serves as an ideal base for Kedarnath Yatra, being 5 km from the helipad and 9 km from Sonprayag. (Triyuginarayanmaangalresort)

Gandaval Mandal Stay — well-reviewed by pilgrims for good staff and comfortable rooms

Several GMVN (Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam) rest houses in the Sonprayag area

Other Facilities:

Temple prasad and local eateries serving vegetarian meals

Local priests (purohits) available for pooja arrangements

Basic medical facilities in Sonprayag

Toilets within the temple complex

✅❌ 11. **DO'S AND DON'TS)**

Do's:

Respect the temple rituals and maintain silence inside the sanctum

Carry sufficient cash, as ATMs are limited in this remote area

Pack warm clothes, trekking gear, water, and snacks for comfort

Participate in sacred rituals like collecting ash from the eternal flame with reverence

Interact with locals to learn fascinating legends and enjoy Garhwali hospitality

Plan your trip during the best seasons — April to June or September to November

Keep surroundings clean and dispose of waste responsibly (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Don'ts:

Avoid photography inside the sanctum unless permitted by temple authorities

Do not ignore altitude effects — stay hydrated and pace yourself during treks (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Do not carry alcohol or non-vegetarian items, as these are not allowed in and around the temple premises (HECT India)

Do not carry polythene/plastic bags — the area is a pristine eco-zone

Do not visit during peak winter (December–March) when heavy snowfall restricts road access

🛕 12. **NEARBY TEMPLES**

Gaurikund (15.7 km) — where Goddess Parvati performed her penance to win Lord Shiva's love; also the base camp for the Kedarnath trek. (Travelacharya)

Kedarnath Temple (27 km) — one of the 12 Jyotirlingas and a foremost Panch Kedar temple, associated with the Pandavas. (Travelacharya)

Guptkashi (38 km) — similar to Varanasi in significance, housing the Ardhnarishwar Temple, Vishwanath Temple, and Manikarnika Kund. (Travelacharya)

Tungnath Temple (~79 km) — the highest Shiva temple in the world, part of the Panch Kedar.

Madhyamaheshwar (~23 km) — another Panch Kedar temple, ideal for trekkers.

Ukhimath — winter seat of Kedarnath deity; houses the Omkareshwar temple.

🏨 13. **NEARBY HOTELS**

Triyuginarayan Maangal Resort — 250 metres from the temple; offers premium stay with wedding packages

Hotel Snow Valley, Sonprayag — budget-friendly, about 12 km away

GMVN Tourist Rest House, Sonprayag — government-run, reliable and economical

Hotels at Guptkashi (~38 km) — wider range of options including mid-range hotels

Phata Village (29 km from the temple (Travelacharya)) — small village with pilgrim rest stops for Kedarnath Yatra

🌄 14. **NEARBY TOURIST SPOTS**

Chopta (92 km) and Tungnath (79 km) — the highest Shiva temple in the world, offering views of Chaukhamba and Nanda Ranges. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Vasuki Tal (34 km, at 4,100 metres) — a glacial lake whose clear waters reflect peaks like Shivling, creating a peaceful atmosphere. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Deoria Tal (62 km) — a serene high-altitude lake offering reflections of Chaukhamba peaks. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Kalimath (48 km) — an important Shakti temple; part of the Panch Kedar Yatra circuit. (Himalayan Dream Treks)

Sonprayag (8–12 km) — a sacred confluence town and gateway to Kedarnath, with religious sites and local markets. (Travelacharya)

ℹ️ 15. **OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION**

Best Time to Visit:

The best months are April to June and September to November, when the weather is pleasant and roads are accessible. Avoid July and August due to monsoon landslide risks. (Yatradham)

Temple Opening Season:

The temple typically opens in late April or early May (after Akshaya Tritiya) and remains open till November. Due to heavy snowfall, it usually closes during peak winter months. (Mero Uttarakhand)

Wedding Destination:

Before marriage ceremonies, couples must bathe in the waters of three holy kunds — Rudra Kund, Brahma Kund, and Vishnu Kund. Couples then make seven rounds (pheras) around the sacred Akhand Dhuni fire, reciting specific vows — just as Lord Shiva and Parvati are believed to have done. (Manchalamushafir)

Photography:

Photography is permitted in the outer complex; devotees can visit in simple attire free of charge. (Himalayan Dream Treks) However, photography inside the sanctum sanctorum is not allowed.

Sacred Kunds (Bathing Ponds): lo k

The main Saraswati Kund is the source of the three other kunds, and it is believed that the water in this kund springs from the navel of Lord Vishnu. The kund is known for curing infertility. (Telangana Tourism)

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Triyugi Narayana Temple is truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience — where mythology, nature, devotion, and eternal love converge in one of the most breathtaking settings in the Himalayas. Whether you come as a pilgrim, a couple seeking blessings, or an explorer of ancient India — this sacred spot will touch your soul deeply. 🙏

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Ref: Wikipedia

Triyuginarayan Temple (Sanskrit: त्रियुगी-नारायण) is a Hindu temple located in the Triyuginarayan village in Rudraprayag district, Uttarakhand, India. The ancient temple is dedicated to god Vishnu. Its fame is credited to the legend of god Shiva's marriage to goddess Parvati witnessed by Vishnu at this venue and is thus a popular Hindu pilgrimage sites and part of Abhimana Kshethram temples.[1][2] A special feature of this temple is a perpetual fire, that burns in front of the temple. The flame is believed to burn from the times of the divine marriage.[3] Since ancient times this fire used to be self-igniting but in Kaliyug it is kept burning continuously by the Jamloki Brahmins of Kedarghati. Jamloki brahmins are also the chief worshipper of the Triyuginarayan temple. Thus, the temple is also known as **Akhand Dhuni temple**.

Etymology

The temple courtyard is also the source of a stream, which feeds the four sacred bathing ponds (kunds) located nearby.[4] The term "Triyugi Narayan" is derived from three words "tri" meaning three, "yugi" denoting a period of time - a yuga and "Narayana" another name for Vishnu. Pilgrims have been offering wood to the fire in the havan-kund (fireplace) for three yugas - hence, the place is named "Triyugi Narayan".[5] In Hindu philosophy a yuga is the name of an era within the cycle of four yugas. The four yugas are Satya Yuga (1,728,000 human years), Treta Yuga (1,296,000 years), Dvapara Yuga (864,000 years) and finally Kali Yuga (432,000 years), which is the current age.[1][6]

The name "Akhand Dhuni temple" also originates from the eternal flame legend, "Akhand" means perpetual and "Dhuni" means flame.

Legend

According to Hindu dharma, goddess Parvati was daughter of Himavat or Himavan – the personification of the Himalayas. She was the rebirth of Sati, the first wife of Shiva – who sacrificed her life when her father insulted Shiva. Parvati initially tried to allure Shiva by her beauty, but failed. Finally, she won Shiva by practising rigorous penance at Gauri Kund, which is 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) away from Triyuginarayan. Pilgrims visiting Triyuginaryan temple also visit the Gauri Kund temple, dedicated to Parvati, which is the base camp for trek to Kedarnath Temple.[7] Shivpuran states that Shiva proposed to Parvati at Guptakashi, before they got married in the small Triyuginarayan village at the confluence of Mandakini and Sone-Ganga rivers.[8]

Triyuginarayan is believed to be the capital of Himavat. It was the venue of the celestial marriage of Shiva and Parvati, during the Satya Yuga, witnessed in the presence of the holy fire that still burns eternally in front of the temple in a Havana-kund or Agni-kund, a four-cornered fireplace on the ground. Vishnu formalised the wedding and acted as Parvati's brother in the ceremonies, while the creator-god Brahma acted as the priest of the wedding, that was witnessed by all the sages of the times. The exact location of the wedding is marked by a stone called Brahma Shila, in front of the temple.[2][9][10] The greatness of this place is also recorded in a sthala-purana (a scripture specific to a pilgrimage centre). According to the scripture, pilgrims who visit this temple consider the ashes from the burning fire as holy and carry it with them.[11] It is also believed that ashes from this fire are supposed

to promote conjugal bliss.[1][2] Before the marriage ceremony, there were no people who witnessed the incident, the gods are believed to have taken bath in four kunds or small ponds namely, Rudra-kund, Vishnu-kund and Brahma-kund. The inflow into the three kunds is from the Saraswati-kund, which – according to legend – originated from Vishnu's navel. Hence, the water of these kunds is considered to cure infertility. The ashes from Havana-kund are supposed to promote conjugal bliss.[2]

Structure

The Triyuginarayan temple resembles the Kedarnath Temple in architectural style and hence attracts a lot of devotees. The present shrine is also called as *Akhand Dhuni temple*. It is believed to have been built by Adi Shankaracharya. Adi Shankaracharya is credited with building many temples in the Uttarakhand region. The shrine houses a silver, 2-foot image of god Vishnu (Narayana), accompanied with wife – goddess of wealth Lakshmi and the goddess of music and learning – Saraswati.[10]

In front of the temple, the havana-kund with the eternal flame - the witness of the wedding of Shiva and Parvati - is situated. Devotees add samidha (sacrificial offerings of wood) to the flame and collect the ashes as blessings. A stone called the Brahma Shila – in front of temple – is regarded as the exact spot of the divine marriage.[10] A water stream called Saraswati Ganga originates in the courtyard of the temple. It fills all the holy ponds in the vicinity.[3] The ponds of Rudra Kund, Vishnu Kund, Brahma Kund and Saraswati Kund are holy spots situated near the temple. Rudra Kund is for bathing, Vishnu for cleansing, Brahma for sipping and Saraswati for offering libations.

Geography

The Triyuginarayan Temple is located at an altitude of 1,980 metres (6,500 ft) about 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) away from Sonprayag, the confluence of Mandakini and Songanga rivers.[8] The geographical belt is 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) away from Sonprayag that extends to 14 kilometres (8.7 mi) between Triyugninarayan and Toshi villages with an average altitude of 2,200 metres (7,200 ft) that has favourable agro-climatic conditions for growing horticultural crops such as apple and stone fruits. During the three winter months, the area is covered by snow.[12]

Access

Access to the Triyuginarayan village where the temple is located is about 12 kilometres (7.5 mi) from Sonprayag on motorable road till the temple. There exist a few trek routes too, like a short trek of 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) via Sonprayag on the Ghuttur –Kedarnath bridle path that passes through thick forest area is involved to reach the temple precincts. From Kedarnath, which is to the north of this temple the total trekking distance is about 25 kilometres (16 mi). Ghuttur is around 12 kilometres (7.5 mi) from Sonprayag, which is connected by road with Haridwar and other important hill stations of the Garhwal and Kumaon Hills. The nearest airport is Dehra Dun, 244 kilometres (152 mi) from Triyuginarayan, but it is better to start the journey from Delhi. Rishikesh is the nearest railway station, 261 kilometres (162 mi) from the site.[9][13]

The Triyuninarayan temple is also accessed by trekking. A popular trekking or excursion route followed is from Mussoorie. The trek route followed from Mussorie, which involves 17

days of trekking, passes through Tehri, Mala (road point), Belak, Budakedar-Ghuttu-Panwali Kanta, Triyuginarayan and Kedarnath in that order.[14][15] Apart from this trekking route, the Department of Tourism, Government of Uttarakhand, to encourage tourism has identified and developed six major circuits, which includes the Rudraprayag–Kedarnath circuit, covering temples at Rudraprayag, Tungnath, Ukhimath, Madhyamaheshwar, Guptakashi, Triyuginarayan and Kedarnath, along the Mandakini River valley. This circuit involves a total trekking of 69 kilometres (43 mi), in addition to road journey.[

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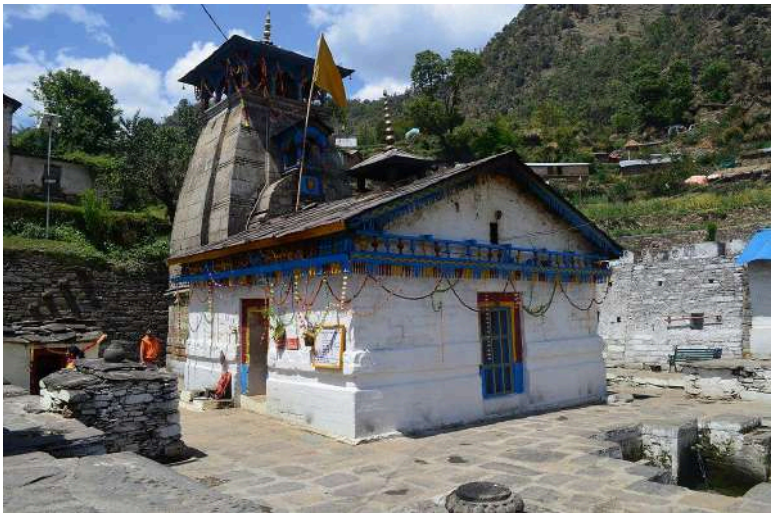
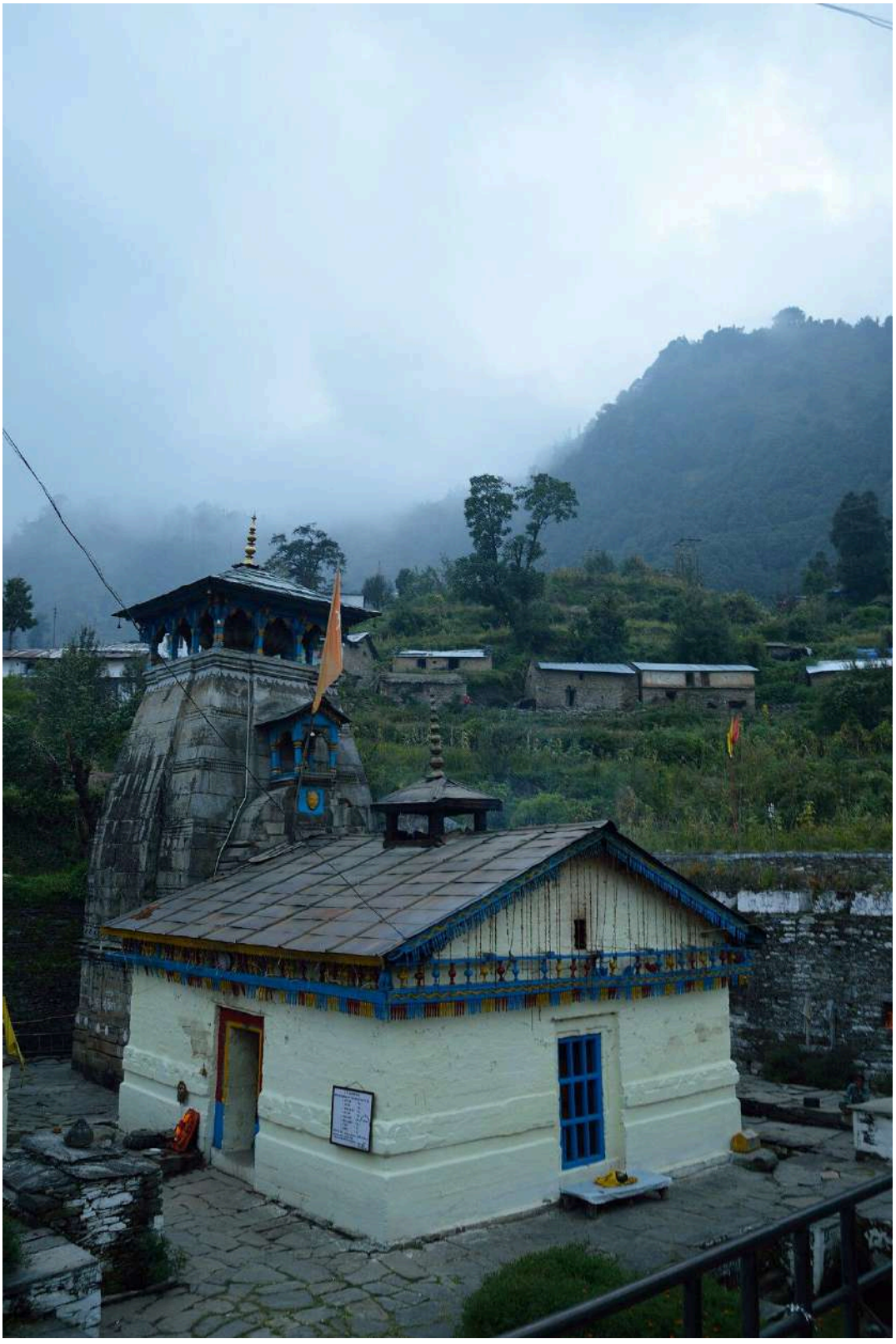
Photos

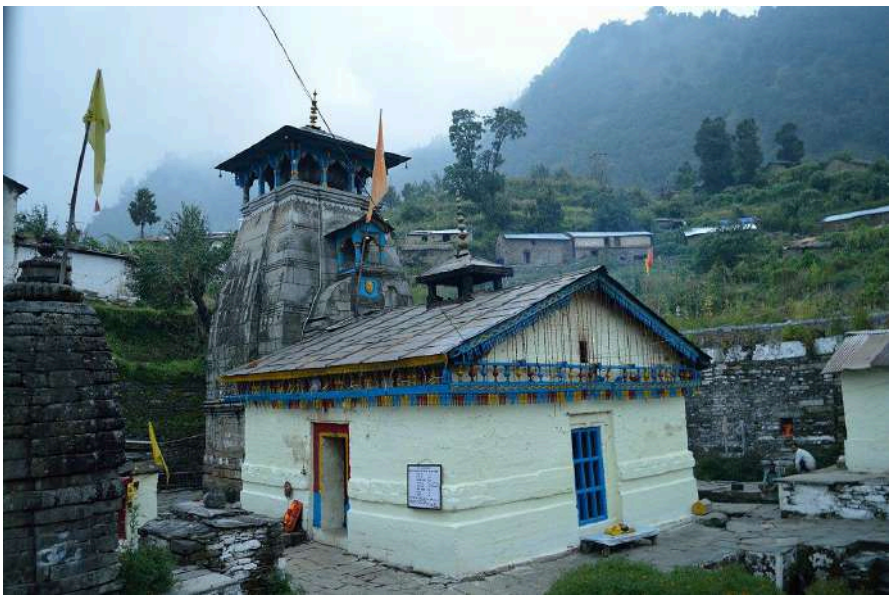


The temple in which God Shiva and Goddess Parvathi got married

Wall carvings in Ellora Caves - a scene depicting the wedding of Shiva (four armed figure, right) and Parvati (two armed, left)



Triyuginarayan Temple, Oct. 2014



Triyuginarayan Temple, Oct. 2014

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Videos

Triyugi Narayan Temple, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand (10 min):

https://youtu.be/seNQLBYoc9o?si=BJBp8OLcmHsYr_uw

Wedding at the Triyugi Narayan Temple (6 min):

https://youtu.be/oN39B3L7roQ?si=tOmiuC0ByXysv3T6

Triyugi Narayan Temple where Lord Shiva and goddess Parvati were married and where the holy fire still burns today…FaceBook (0.44 min):

https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1936fyAzwF/

Triyugi Narayan Temple…vlog (20 min):

https://youtu.be/9_0cK9cLE4w?si=66idXamU3yZIZuB_

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included, giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
May 9, 2026

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